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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Miscellaneous.

SCENE IN A "GERMAN HELL," OR GAMBLING PALACE.

* * * Do you know what is the meaning of a "picker up of stragglers," in gambler's slang? I shall tell you. The "picker up of stragglers," examines attentively all players. When a gold coin is forgotten by a gambler, and doubled several times by the bank, the picker up of stragglers" *marries the mass* and takes it. "Stragglers" are usually formed after a *refait of trent et un* which imprisons the *masses*. The inexperienced player, seeing the croupier's rake change the position of the coins, thinks he has lost and leaves the table. "Stragglers" are found too, where those who play upon several chances inadvertently forget one side. You know not what "picker up of stragglers" means, and I can tell you a story: A Russian, who was playing large sums, held in his hand several bank notes for a thousand francs each, folded four times and very much flattened. One of these notes fell on the floor: the Russian did not observe it; but a "picker up of stragglers," who was modestly staking five francs by the side of his opulent neighbor, saw it, and followed it with his eyes until it fell on the floor. How could he get possession of it? It would be imprudent to pick it up; he might be observed and denounced to the owner of the winged bank note. So he took it into his head to spit upon it, and to press his foot hard upon it, so as to fasten the bank note to the sole of his boot,—not a very poetical operation, but an operation which was well conceived and adroitly executed. Unfortunately his movements were seen and watched by a brother-in-trade. It was in vain he kept on his feet, and maintained his right foot on the floor as if it were glued to the spot, he was at last obliged, in order to pick up the two five franc pieces he had on the table, to bend his body forward and raise his foot. The second "picker up of stragglers," adroit and rapid as a cat who watches a mouse, took rapid change of position to gather this bank note on his brother's shoe.

This is not the end of the adventure. The first of the two thieves began to think of quitting his stand to place his booty (literally boot-y) in security. He took every sort of precaution. He moved off, dragging his foot on the floor after him, like a wounded partridge which trails the wing, and he kept his knee, as if he was suffering a sudden pain. It took him ten minutes to move ten paces. But, after this short and painful walk, he reached a neighboring sofa with the delight of a shipwrecked mariner who at last enters safe harbor. You should have seen his face, when, pretending to arrange his boot in a manner easier to his foot, he felt under his sole for the treasure trove! The effort he made to suppress a scream of agony must have torn his breast. The adventure did not end here either. You have seen children play dick, duck and drake on a pond; the stone slides and bounds several times before it finally disappears. The same thing occurred here. A third rogue saw the note at its second ricochet; he went up to the second rogue and said: "Two hundred francs or I denounce you!" The second rogue quickly said: "Agreed, but not another word," and paid him the desired money. The third rogue pocketed it, saying: "Fear nothing, I'll be as silent as the first fellow."

MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. French, a regular army officer, who served in Ringgold's Battery in the Mexican war, and has the reputation of being the best artillery officer in the Confederate service, has been assigned to the command at Wilmington, including the Cape Fear District.

Gen. Anderson has been placed in command at Goldsborough, instead of Gen. Gatlin, removed.

It is said also that Gen. Ransom has been ordered to Richmond.

Lt. P. L. Burwell, of C. S. Infantry, has been appointed Provost Marshal in Goldsboro, and no citizen or soldier is allowed to pass on the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road, without a pass from him.—*Observer.*

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF BROOM-CORN.

Method of planting.—The broom-corn is planted in rows, about 2½ or 3 feet apart, so that a horse may pass between them with a plow, or cultivator, or harrow. The hills in each row are from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, or father, according to the quality of the soil. The quantity of seed to be planted is estimated very differently by different farmers—some say that half a peck is enough per acre, while others plant half a bushel, and some a bushel, in order to make it sure that the land shall be well stocked. The rule with some is to cast a teaspoon full, or 30 or 40 seeds, in a hill, [illegible] be put into the hill and old manure or compost is preferred, as being most free from worms.

Cultivation.—The broom corn should be ploughed and hoed three times—the last time when about three feet high, though some hoe it when it is six feet high and when they are concealed by it as they are toiling in the field. The number of stalks in a hill should be from seven to ten. If there are only five or six stalks, they will be large and coarser; if there are about eight, the brush will be finer and more valuable. In the first hoeing, the supernumerary stalks should be pulled up.

Harvesting.—As the frost kills the seed, the broom-corn is harvested at the commencement of the first frost. The long stalks are bent down at 2 or 2½ feet from the ground; and by laying those of two rows across each other obliquely, a kind of table is made by every two rows, with a passage between each table, for the convenience of harvesting. After that the brush is cut, leaving of the stalks from 6 to 8 inches. As it is cut it is spread on the tables, still farther to dry; that is if the weather is fair. Care should be taken that the brush should not be exposed to rain or damp weather after it is cut. As it is carried into the barn some bind it in sheaves; and this is a great convenience for the further operation of extracting the seed. Others throw the brush into the cart or wagon unbound.

Scraping.—The process of extracting the seed is called "scraping the brush." Two iron horizontal scrapes are prepared—one movable, to be elevated a little, so that a handful of brush may be introduced between them. The upper scraper is then pressed down with one hand, and the brush drawn through with the other, the seed being scraped off. This is the old method. A newly invented scraper is superseding the old one. It is an upright instrument of elastic wood or steel, inserted in a bench of a convenient height for the operator. A quantity of brush is taken in the hand and brought down upon the top of this instrument. As it is forced down, and drawn towards the body, it separates the elastic sticks from the central piece, but their elasticity presses sufficiently on the brush, so that the seed is scraped off. The advantage of this scraper is, that both hands may be applied to the brush, instead of only one hand, as in the other kind, and the elastic power of nature is substituted for the pressure of one of the hands. The instrument also seems to double the scraping surface. The instrument was invented at Hartford, I have been told it has not been patented.

A common crop is 700 to 800 lbs. per acre. There have been raised 1000 and 1100 lbs. per acre, with 80 or 100 bushels of seed. The large kind grows 11 feet high.

If the stalks are cut off before the seed is ripe, they are better, stronger, more durable, than if cut after the seed is ripe. The seed is used for feeding horses, cattle and swine. It is ground and mixed with Indian meal, and is regarded as excellent food—it weighs forty pounds per bushel.

Any one wishing to cultivate a crop of broom-corn can have a scraper made upon application to the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Raleigh, N. C.

[From the Abingdon Virginian.]

HOW TO MAKE SALTPETRE.

One ordinary iron pot for boiling; three or four tubs, or barrels, cut off; two or three small troughs; some coarse bags, or a wheelbarrow, to bring the earth from the cave; and four strong barrels, with one head in each—empty vinegar, whiskey or pork barrels are very good—are about all the articles required for a small saltpetre manufactory. To these, however, must be added some ash barrels to make potash lye, as it is better that this should be made at the same time and place, the ashes from the fire under the pot for boiling assisting in the production.

HOW TO PROCEED.

First bore a hole about the size of the finger through the head or end of each barrel near one side, and fit a wooden plug to each hole—then set the barrels on some pieces of timber, near each other, the heads down, and the hole of each projecting over the timber. Put some twigs into the bottom of each barrel, and on these place straw or hay about half a foot thick when pressed down; then, having brought some of the earth from the cave, and broken up all the lumps, fill each barrel full without pressing it down. Put the plugs into the holes tightly and fill up each barrel with as much water (hot water is best in winter) as it will hold; allow the whole to [illegible] until next day, then pull out the [illegible] having placed a tub or pail under each and pour all the water from the first barrel into the second barrel, and all the water or liquor which drains from this barrel must be poured on top of the earth of the third barrel, and finally, the liquor which drains from this last barrel must be poured into a tub or other vessel. Now [illegible] previously made some strong lye of wood ashes, pour a small stream [illegible] the tub and stir it well; [illegible] clear liquor will become [illegible] the lye continues to curdle [illegible] liquor it must be poured [illegible] you will have to wait [illegible] liquor to settle 24 [illegible] lye. No more must be made than necessary, for it not only wastes the lye, but an impurity which the refinery must afterwards get rid of. We will suppose that the proper quantity of lye has been used, and the liquor allowed to settle or drain through cloth until it becomes clear; it is then poured in the pot and boiled away until a drop taken up by the end of a stick becomes hard or solid, when let fall upon a cold metal or plate.

The liquor is now to be dipped out of the pot and poured into a cloth placed over a tub or barrel, and allowed to strain through into the tub below and become cold. As soon as the liquor begins to cool, crystals of saltpetre will commence forming, and when cold the liquor left—called mother liquor—must be poured off from the saltpetre back into the pot with the fresh liquor for boiling, as it still has considerable saltpetre in it. There will be found at the bottom of the pot, after the liquor is dipped out, when the boiling is completed, some earthy salts, which after draining, can be thrown away as impurities; if, however, some long, needle-shaped crystals should be seen in it when cold, it contains saltpetre, and about a quart of hot water should be added, and then poured off after a time, when it will have dissolved all the saltpetre left among the earthy salts; this wash water can be put back into the pot after the impurities shall have been cleaned out.

The saltpetre, formed by the foregoing process, must be first allowed to drain well and then placed on clothes stretched before the fire or out in the sun to dry; when the drying is completed, it is to be put into boxes or barrels, and is ready for shipment to the nearest ordnance officer, who will pay for the same on receiving the bills of its shipment on the railroad.

Further refinement is not required from the caves; that is done by Government. For all saltpetre made and delivered before January 1st, 1863, fifty cents per pound will be paid.

From the Baltimore American, March 15.

THE TIMES' OPINION OF THE WAR.

By the arrival of the Africa we are placed in possession of our London files of the 1st inst. We make extracts of the most prominent topics presented.

TERRIFIC BLAST FROM THE LONDON TIMES—THE WAR MUST BE ENDED.

"This war must be settled somehow." The world has been waiting to hear these words. It has been only a question of time. The present moment is, perhaps, rather earlier than any one expected, but already we catch the expected phrase, borne in confidential whispers across the Atlantic. It has found birth in Wall street, it stirs gently in its cradle, and is swathed in unconvertible rags. No one yet dares to own it openly. The thousands of vultures who are living upon their prey would scream horribly, and attack with beaks and claws any one who should, without adequate power, interfere with their banquet; but still the phrase is heard, and it is growing into more potent voice—"In some way or other this war must be settled."

"Wait a while; wait just ninety days, and the rebellion will be crushed," is still the cry, as it has been, for thrice ninety days, the cry of the contractors, the Government officials, the fanatics, and all who find power or profit or distinction in this civil war. The merchants and bankers and trading classes [illegible] and what do they see? They see [illegible] cities withering from hour to hour; [illegible] the warehouses empty, the larger [illegible] houses untenanted, property valueless, [illegible] trade dying. They see a wasteful and corrupt expenditure of half a million sterling every day, and no results except an accelerated pace towards national insolvency and general ruin. Still they are told to wait another ninety days, and all will be well. It may be well for those smart individuals, who by that time will have gathered all they can hope to gain, have realized their plunder, and lodged it where waste paper is not a legal tender. But will it be well with the owners of house property in the East, who are now letting their stores rent free to any one who will pay the rates? Will it be well with the poor and thrifty producers of the West, who are condemned by the terms of the Constitution to be taxed in a ratio proportioned to population, and not to property? Will it be well with the holders of State bonds, which were hitherto holding a respectable position as securities, but must now be overlaid by the mountain of national debt? Will it be well, either, with the holders of the Federal State securities and the possessor of paper money, who will look around in vain for some solider witness to their claims, at last and will awake to the reality that their property is but a delusion and a dream? This is all that those who wait will ever see. The very joy and exultation which the disasters of the last few weeks have caused in the North show how little the promoters of this war really expect that absolute conquest which they promise. The capture of an earthwork on the Tennessee river, [illegible] by the capture of the stronger neighboring fort upon the river Cumberland, is only one of the first of a long series of military operations for a campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. If the invaders should obtain this success, its use will only be to enable them to feed the army which has advanced through Kentucky, and to keep it in working order for operating on a theatre 500 miles distant from the opposing armies on the Potomac. A year of successes would only give them military possession of two States which were never among the most zealous in the Southern cause. As to the descents upon the coast, they are annoyances rather than wounds. They are but like the burning darts which the Spaniard thrusts into the flanks of a sluggish bull to sting him from his defensive posture. A hundred such victories and such inroads as these tell nothing towards the conquest of a country half as large as Europe, if that country is really earnest in its own defence. The Southern States before they revolted must have expected all this, and much more. We have always in Europe given the North credit for first success very greatly superior to these, and have reckoned that their real difficulties would only commence when they had mastered the great strategic points throughout the South. At the rate at which the war is now proceeding, it will take, not ninety days, but ninety years to 'crush this rebellion;' and the grandsons of General McClellan and General Beauregard may at last fight out the battle for Manassas.

"Wall street" begins to see all this more clearly. It was worth a costly experiment to retain that rich Southern business, and New York will be hard put to it either to win it back or to do without it. But the capitalists have now come to the conclusion that the game is up and that the experiment is passing out of their hands. The suggestion to raise $150,000,000 yearly, by direct taxation, does not deceive them. They know very well that, even if the sovereign people would submit to endure a taxation as heavy as that of England, America could not continuously raise more than £10,000,000 sterling annually. The rough calculation has always been that in capacity of taxation the proportion between the two countries is that American dollars are equal to English pounds sterling. If we raise £50,000,000, exclusive of our customs, America probably could, if she pleased, raise $50,000,000, or £10,000,000. Such a possible revenue, even if it were not based upon the wild improbability that the Western States will consent to pay any such taxes, would be a very poor security for half the debt which has already accrued. In this state of things the commercial adage, "the first loss is the best," comes into play, and the capitalists of New York are now watching for the first opportunity when it may be safe to say openly, "This war must be settled some how."

This "first loss" is indeed bad enough. There are all the profits of the Southern agencies gone. The coffers are all drained by a disastrous loan of many millions. Having suspended specie payments, of course they cannot borrow any money from abroad, and they have a Government so recklessly manufacturing paper money that there is no hope of keeping up for any length of time the delusion that it is of value. Still there would be some hope if they could stop where they now are. Peace might restore to them some trade relations with the South, and while the more indolent Southerners have wealth, the sharp Northerner may always hope that he will get some of it. How the frightful current expenditure can be stopped, or how the war can be settled, it is, perhaps, premature to speculate. Nor do we venture to calculate that the power of capital is immediately felt as decisive on such a question. America has such imperishable advantages in her great unbroken wastes of fertile soil that no mere financial difficulties can strangle her. She may borrow and repudiate over and over again, and ruin every capitalist she has, and yet rise again and thrive. But at such a crisis as this the interests of moneyed men are likely to be of great influence upon events. We are much misinformed if the opinion of the commercial body in the great cities of Federal America has not recently veered round, and if there be not, all up and down Wall street, a general disgust and antipathy to that ninety days' bill, a unanimous resolution to protest it when it next comes to maturity.

ACHANS.

Achan brought trouble and defeat on the army of Israel by the love of gold and silver, which he concealed in his tent; and the army of Israel was defeated until Achan's sin was removed. There are thousands of Achans in the Southern Confederacy, every one of whom is a trouble to the camp, a reproach to our cause, and a hindrance to our success. They have locked up the silver and the gold, and spend toiling days and sleepless nights in scraping together the glittering trash, thinking by this means, to secure themselves and their families, from the hardships and privations with which these perilous times threaten us. But their hope is not only vain, but an insult to the God who alone guides the storm, setting up and casting down whom he wills.

We met with three miserable Achans last Wednesday—rich *original* secessionists, who would not give a cent for the relief of soldiers in distress; and for their benefit and the good of the public in general, we will publish in our next a valuable article on "Achan's Trespass." If we are to succeed in this revolution we must *all* help. There is work enough for all. And those who have money must expect to *pour it out!* The love of money has been one of the great sins of our Country, and the war is sure to continue until the people relax their hold upon it, and freely spend for the public good, and to advance our enterprises for defence. The man who clutches his money bags at a time like this, is courting pecuniary ruin, bondage for his children, and a disgrace worse than death for himself. If the stinginess of the people should be the means of letting in the enemy, what will become of their money? "Let every man make up his mind to spend, freely and liberally, for every purpose that tends to secure our independence and an honorable peace.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

There are hundreds of true Southrons in Mississippi and the other States, who are ardently desirious of repairing to the battle-field, and by their heroism, retrieving the waning fortunes of the Confederate Government, but who cannot go without leaving their wives and children unprotected, and in a state of destitution. A man who labors for a small salary, which is barely sufficient to clothe and feed his household, would cut off, of course, all private income by enlisting, and thus leave his family in want. To ask a man to do this, is asking rather more than should be demanded. And yet, men of wealth and original secessionists are constantly entreating this class of citizens to hurry to the rendezvous! How are we to secure the valuable and needed services of the class referred to? The mode is plain and obvious: Let the rich man fill his mansion with the wives and children of poor soldiers, and support them during the time the husband serves in the army. Let all of us who have means, generally, step forward, in every city, town and neighborhood, and raise and ample fund for the comfortable support of the families of volunteers; so that we may say to the head of the family, "enlist in the good cause at once; here is a guarantee and pledge that your loved ones will be cared for in your absence." Let those of wealth, who have poor married men in their employment, say to them, "go to the army, my friend, and I give you my word and bond to continue your salary unabated, and pay it to your wife." If we are told money is too scarce for such liberality to be indulged, we answer, raise the fund in corn, meat, marketing, and all such articles as enter into the consumption of a household. Without this liberality, the ranks of the army cannot be recruited Money is as dross now. If we lose the cause, we lose all. Alas! that human avarice should monopolise the soul of man, and blind him so that he can not even perceive his true policy!—*Vicksburg Whig.*

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan has been at last forced by Greely and others, to put forth an address to his army. Dating "Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Fairfax Courthouse, Va., March 14, 1862," he says:

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have, had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories.

The preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in *material*, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed, your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure presage of victory—I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed, I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to to be—on the decisive battle field. It is our business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children; and you know that your General loves you from the depth of his heart. It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us, victory attends us; yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well.

I shall demand of you great and heroic exertion, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations—Perhaps we will share all these together; and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the army of the Potomac.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

FIDDLING NERO AND BURNING ROME.

Some of the Northern papers are terribly severe upon Mrs. Lincoln for giving a grand ball, the first that ever took place in the White House. About 500 were present, Mrs. Lincoln herself being dressed in the highest style of fashion, and extravagance. The supper, prepared in New York, cost thousands of dollars. One of the papers says,—

"How forcibly and unpleasantly it calls to mind the fiddling of Nero at the burning of Rome! That same night, while in Washington all was wanton and gay, wounded volunteers died in the hospitals for want of care and comfort, and our noblest sons and brothers pined in the loathsome horrors of a Southern prison, and sighed hopelessly for release. And still with bands playing, and streamers flying, and the noble old ship of State tempest tossed, and drifting along the very verge of an abyss, the "august wisdom of the capital" are merry with wine, jolly and indifferent, toasting and feasting, dancing and capering about the White House goose with a devil-me-care imbecility, as though life were intended for a pass-time—civil war an agreeable tableaux. Shade of Belshazzer—ashes of Nineveh—golden calf of Aaron—come forth, ye are wanted in Washington."

CORN! CORN! CORN!

Now is the time to prepare for the largest corn crop that ever grew on Southern soil. With the last year's cotton crop in the gin-houses and sheds, and the certainty that a moderate crop of the "great staple" for this year will be amply sufficient to supply all demands, it is the part of wisdom for our planters and farmers to "spread themselves" for the biggest corn and provision crop ever made in this country. Therefore, let not a moment be lost. Now is the time to keep the plows steadily running, turning up the stiff clay lands to the sun and rain and air—burying under all grass, weeds, and other vegetable matter—throwing the wet soil up into broad "lands," with a deep and wide water furrow to carry off the surplus moisture, so that your ground will be dry for early planting. And if you avoid drought—the great enemy of corn—be sure and plough deep; and also lay off your drills so that you can plant deep; that is, so deep that when the tiny green shoots first break through the wide drill, they may be two or three inches below the surface of the middles. To plant thus you must open deep and wide drills, and throw the earth back so as not to fill the furrow within two or three inches. Use all the manure you can get; but remember that a deep ploughing without manure is better than a shallow scratching with ever so much, in our scorching climate.

Corn makes bread, and bacon and poultry, and beef, and fat horses and mules. It is the "all in all—the staff of life" for the South—it will feed our armies and help vanquish our foes. It is the great food crop of this continent, and one of the greatest blessings of the earth; therefore prepare now to cover a larger surface than ever before; to plant and cultivate in a better style, and, with God's blessing, to harvest a large crop.—*Southern Cultivator.*

WE SEE BUT IN PART.

"We see but in part," in the language of the Bible, is well and forcibly illustrated in the following: A traveller, as he passed thro' a large and thick wood, saw a part of a huge oak, which appeared mishappen, and almost seemed to spoil the scenery. "If," said he, "I was the owner of this forest, I would cut down that tree." But when he had ascended the hill, and taken a full view of the forest, this same tree appeared the most beautiful part of the landscape. "How erroneously," said he, "I have judged, while I saw only a part!" "This plain tale," says Dr. Olin, "illustrates the plans of God! We now see but in part. The full view, the harmony and proportion of things, are all necessary to clear up our judgment."

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US.

"Very idle," says Emerson, "is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and all fear of remaining unknown not less so. If a man knows that he can do anything—that he can do it better than any one else—he has a pledge of the acknowledgment of the fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment-days; and into every assembly that a man enters—into every action he attempts—he is gauged and stamped. In every troop of boys that whoop and run in each yard and square, a new-comer is as well and accurately weighed in the course of a few days, and stamped with the right number, as if he had undergone a former trial of his strength, speed, and temper. A stranger comes from a distant school, with better dress, with trinkets in his pockets, with air and pretensions. An older boy says to himself: "It's a no use; we shall find him out to morrow!"

THE FIGHTING POPULATION OF THE SOUTH.

The N. Y. Herald of the 27th ult., compiles from the United States census of 1860, the number of fighting men in the seceded States between the ages of 18 and 45, which we presume is about correct:

Alabama,	105,000
Arkansas,	65,000
Florida,	16,000
Georgia,	119,000
Louisiana,	74,000
Mississippi,	71,000
North Caroline,	132,000
Tennessee,	187,000
Texas,	84,000
Virginia,	221,000
South Carolina,	60,000
Total,	1,116,000

THEY GET CREDIT.

It makes no difference what County a man volunteers in, the county from which he comes gets credit for it on the Adjutant General's books. For instance, if a man from Union county joins a company in Mecklenburg, he is not put down to the credit of Mecklenburg but to Union. If a Company goes direct from Mecklenburg to Raleigh, and some of the members are from the adjoining counties, Mecklenburg does not get credit for all the members. The question is not where is the Company from, but where is each individual from. In this way every county gets due credit for each man sent into the field. We make this statement because many persons labor under the erroneous impression that when a man leaves his own county and joins a company in another county, his county loses the proper credit.—*Western Democrat.*

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

WOOL! WOOL!!

I NOW offer for sale my Wool Machines, situated 5 miles East of Midway, Davidson County, N. C. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call and see me soon. J. P. SICKLOFF.

Feb. 21, 1862.-3m. pd.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

☞ We are again indebted to the Standard office for a slip containing an account of the great battle at Corinth, in which the Confederates achieved a great victory. See another column.

☞ The communication handed in was too late for this issue.

WINSTON TOWN ELECTION.—On Monday last the municipal election in Winston resulted as follows:

For Mayor, H. K. Thomas—19 votes.

Commissioners.

D. H. Starbuck,	22	votes.
N. S. Cooke,	21	"
J. H. Renegar,	21	"
P. A. Wilson,	20	"
R. Gray,	20	"
J. D. Tevis,	18	"
S. White,	10	"

MORE SOLDIERS.—Captain Blackburn's Forsyth company, the "Fighting Boys," passed through this place, *en route* for Raleigh, on Wednesday. His men seemed to be in fine spirits and anxious to do their country some service.

Capt. Atwood's Company, which departed last week, is styled the "Forsyth Invincibles."

Recruits for Capt. Kinyoun's Company, and also for a Surry Company, passed through this place during the week; and recently some forty recruits for Capt. Stowe's Company passed on.

Wm. A. Graham.

The last Hendersonville "Times" hoists the name of Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, as the People's candidate for Governor of North Carolina, because it "believes there is no more efficient man in the State for that position."

The Times says: "The people desire a man, who while he conducts our military matters in the most efficient manner, will have an eye single to the great pecuniary interests of the State. Wm. A. Graham is the man. No truer man—no better man lives in North Carolina than Mr. Graham. He is favorably known by all the people, and to him they are willing, and desire to confide the keeping of the interests and honor of the State. He is no partizan, but has labored persistently for the good of the people."

We would not hesitate a moment to second the "Times," because we know *Governor* Graham would be the "right man in the right place," but for the claims of other gentlemen, which will doubtless also be brought before the people, in due time.—We do not wish to be considered too officious, and dictate to the people whom to support for Governor, although we could advocate the election of Mr. Graham with the greatest pleasure. We repeat that we are willing to trust the people, and firmly believe that if the claims of the prominent men of our State are properly presented, the people will unite upon a suitable man for the times,—the true man and the patriot,—who will carry the State safely through any great emergency which may arise. In order to effect this desirable unity of sentiment, district and county meetings might be held throughout the State to ascertain the wishes of the people, and a candidate possibly agreed upon whose antecedents might give some guaranty for the future.

From the lights now before us, we must confess that we believe the people are looking to the tried and able statesman, Wm. A. Graham, to guide the old ship of State safely through the storm.

Unless some system is adopted, too many candidates might be brought into the field, create confusion, and a *minority* Governor perchance be elected against the wishes of a large majority of the people of the State.

These views are based upon the supposition, that it is a settled point, as it should be, that no State Convention will be held to nominate a gubernatorial candidate.

Since the above was written, we have received the Raleigh Standard of the 9th, which copies and endorses the "Time's" Graham article, and says:

"While there are many patriotic and worthy gentlemen whom we would cheerfully support for Governor, yet we have no hesitation in saying that our first choice is WM. A. GRAHAM, of Orange. Having served since May last with Gov. Graham as a member of the Convention, we have had the best opportunities of observing his course. We believe he has the best interests of the country at heart, and that, since the revolution commenced, he has exhibited as little party feeling as any citizen in the State. In addition to superior administrative talent, and enlarged information of all kinds, he is more fully posted perhaps, in military affairs than any mere civilian among us; and in making this statement as to his knowledge of military affairs, we beleive we will be sustained by every member of the Convention. The State contains no abler or more patriotic man than Gov. Graham, and no one who possesses to a greater extent the public respect and confidence. We trust he will consent to be a candidate, and that the people generally, disregarding party in this crisis, will elect him Governor. He is the man for the times."

CONSCRIPTION.—Last week we published President Davis' Message to Congress, asking for the repeal of the present military laws, and in place a system of conscription to be substituted. This system proposes to impress into service all persons between the ages of 18 and 35, not exempted by law, including the twelve months' volunteers now in service, and denies them the privilege of electing their own officers.

The Virginia papers favor the measure, but the press of North Carolina disapproves of the system, seeing in it "wrong, injustice, tyranny, and despotism," striking a vital blow at our liberties, and invading the rights of the States. We believe that a sufficient number of troops can be raised by voluntary enlistment; and if so, conscription, the custom of European despotism, should not be adopted.

The Richmond Whig says: "The measure is opposed to all our sentiments; but it has the sanction and approval of the highest military authorities, and is dictated by the overruling necessity of saving the Republic, and we waive every objection to it."

We cannot view the subject exactly in the same light. If a sufficient number of troops could not be raised by any other means, all objections to conscription might be waived, but this is not the case. We hope Congress will not pass a law subjecting every man being 18 and 35 to conscription, at least until the methods resorted to heretofore have failed.

Upon the subject of conscription, the Fayetteville Observer remarks:

But is it necessary? Upon this point we have strong doubts. So far as North Carolina is concerned, we can say with pride and pleasure, that she has gone ahead of all calls for troops. The late requisition is a glorious example of this.—The Governor, by the direction of the President, called for *five* regiments, and more than *ten* have sprung forward. Is it not cruel, under such circumstances, to impress *all*? Is it not *unjust* to *require*, when more than are needed are ready to go upon a mere *request*? We have reason to know that in some portions of the State, if not all, almost every man who ought to go is already enrolled, and gone or going. Here there is found a man with a wife and half a dozen to a dozen children dependent upon his labor alone for bread and his presence for protection; shall such men be carried off to the army? God forbid. If they all go, who is to raise food for the family, to say nothing of the army? We tell the authorities, that there is already serious and alarming apprehensions upon this latter point. We lately received a letter from an upper county, begging us to call attention to the fears felt there that there will not be laborers enough left (in a section where there are few slaves,) to reap and save the crop of small grain now nearly ready for the sickle.

Again this measure proposes to retain, by law, all the twelve months' volunteers now in the service (between 18 and 35) in violation of the solemn obligation, of the State and the Confederate States that they should have a right to a discharge at the end of twelve months. The mere statement of such a proposition brands it as—we are unwilling to use the term. But what sort of soldiers would men make who are thus treated? We say beware!"

THE GUN QUESTION.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that arrangements have been made to collect *all* the arms, and *parts* of arms, in the State, good, bad or indifferent.

It strikes us to be bad policy to deprive the people of all their arms, as, in case of emergency, they would have nothing wherewith to defend themselves at home. There are, no doubt, a number of surplus arms in the State, and these would be readily parted with, but to take *all* the guns away is a serious matter. If the public necessity, however, really justifies this *wholesale* demand, the people of course will acquiesce.

Upon this subject the Standard has the following:

"*Usurpation of Power.*—Major W. S. Ashe, under orders from the President, calls on the people of this State to give up their arms to be used in the common defence. Our people have already contributed a large number of arms to the Confederate States, and they can have no objection to giving or selling as many more arms as they can spare; but the President has no right to send agents to their houses and take their arms by force. The Constitution of the Confederate States expressly declares that "the right of the people to *keep* and bear arms shall not be infringed." We protest against the forcible seizure of private property as in violation of the Constitution, and as an act of tyranny.—Our people are ready to do all that can be done for the common cause; but they are not willing to be told, in advance, that unless they speedily comply with this or that requisition, they will be regarded as "cravens" and "disloyalists," and their private property seized in their houses and taken from them by force.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.—Col. R. H. Riddick and Col. R. C. Hill are in charge of the camps of instruction, near Raleigh, and of the brigades which compose them.

☞ Capt. Lee Gibson's Stokes Company passed through this place, on Thursday, *en route* for Raleigh.

LABORERS WANTED.—The Salisbury Watchman says that field hands are in demand in that part of the State, and unless obtained from the part overrun by the enemy, thousands of acres of land will lie idle during this year.

LATEST NEWS.

A Message from the President.

RICHMOND, April 8.—The President sent in a message to Congress to-day announcing a glorious and decisive victory near Pittsburg, Tenn., over our invaders. He says that after a hard fought battle of ten hours the enemy were driven in disorder to the Tennessee river, where, under cover of their gunboats, they were, at last accounts, endeavoring to effect their retreat by the assistance of transports. He says that he may well conclude that one common spirit of unflinching bravery and devotion to their country's cause animated the breast of every soldier. We must continue our exertions, says he, until the enemy acknowledge our right to self-government.

The President deplores the loss of Gen. Johnston, which he says is irreparable. That among the shining hosts of great and good men who cluster around the banner of our country there exists no purer spirit, no more heroic soul, than was that of the illustrious man which he joins Congress in lamenting.

A dispatch from Col. Preston says that a minnie ball severed an artery in Gen. Johnston's leg; but that he rode on till from loss of blood he fell exhausted and died without pain in a few moments. His body will be taken to New Orleans.

Congress has passed appropriate resolutions, thanking the Ruler of Nations for the great, complete and brilliant victory in Tennessee; returning thanks to Gen. Beauregard, and lamenting the death of Gen. A. S. Johnson.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY!

Bloody Battle at Corinth Mississippi.

Great Slaughter on Both Sides!

GEN. A. S. JOHNSON KILLED!

6,000 Yankee Prisoners!

CANNON, STORES AND AMMUNITION TAKEN!

AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN!

From the Raleigh Standard.

We are indebted to our friend A. F. Crutchfield, of the Petersburg Express for the following highly interesting news by telegraph:

PETERSBURG, VA., April 7, 10 A. M.

The greatest battle of the war was fought on yesterday, near Corinth, Miss. The Federals under Gen. Buell numbered 150,000 and the Confederates under Gens. Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg, numbered 90,000. The attack was made by the Confederates at an early hour. The fight raged all day with terrible fury, and the enemy was finally defeated.

The Confederates captured eight batteries at the point of the bayonet. Many prisoners were taken. Gen. Gladden of Louisiana, lost an arm.

The latest intelligence received last night by way of Mobile says, "we have the enemy in a tight place and will capture or kill the whole army." C.

We learn from another reliable source, that Gen. Johston with his command out through the Federal force and attacked them in the rear, while Beauregard and Bragg attacked them in front.

This news which we hope is all true, turns the tide again in favor of the South, and we may look for more victories to follow on the heel of this. May God grant, that they may be followed up in quick succession, until every Yankee is driven beyond Mason and Dixon's line.

The news from Yorktown this morning is also favorable. We learn that a dispatch has been received in this City this morning from Richmond, which states that a battle has been in progress for two days on the Peninsula at or near Yorktown. Nothing decisive had occurred, but so far the result was to the advantage of the Confederates.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Complete victory near Corinth—Loss of Gen. A. S Johnston—6000 prisoners taken by Confederates—the Merrimac gone out, &c.

The following dispatch was received from the same source at the Standard office on Tuesday morning:

PETERSBURG, Va., April 7th, 10½ o'clock, P. M.

Gen. Beauregard telegraphs Gen. Cooper at Richmond, Va., from the battle field at Shiloh, April 6th. "We this morning attacked the enemy in strong position in front of Pittsburg. After a severe battle of ten hours, thanks to Almighty God, we gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position.

Loss on both sides heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight."

Signed G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Commanding.

Unofficial reports say we captured over 6,000 prisoners, nearly one hundred pieces of cannon, baggage, ammunition and stores.

Heavy firing heard on the Peninsula to-day, but no intelligence from that quarter.

The Merrimac went down to-day at one o'clock. Weather hazy, and she will not operate until to-morrow. C.

Another fight in Arkansas is reported. It is said that General Price has given the Federals another whipping—a worse beat than any he has given them. The statement however does not seem to be well authenticated. It is also said that the Kentucky troops in that State were rebelling. Lincoln's late message in regard to emancipation, causes dissatisfaction in Missouri and Kentucky.

The papers are barren of interesting and reliable news.

The victory at Corinth is a glorious one for the Southern cause. It will invigorate and encourage the South. The loss of Gen. Johnston will fill the land with mourning. The loss of such men as Johnston, McCulloch, McIntosh and Zollicoffer, is difficult, if not impossible, to repair.

We trust Gen. Beauregard will be strongly reinforced. The enemy doubtless will be.

LATEST.

The Federals are being driven to the river, and are attempting to cross in transports.

"Private dispatches say that we have gained the most complete victory of the war. We have driven the enemy to their transports. We have 5,000 prisoners. One of Gen. Hindman's legs was shot off. Gen. Breckinridge won immortal honor; his clothes were shot off, and two horses were killed under him. Gen. Prentiss and other Generals are among the prisoners."

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

NORFOLK, April 4.—Cotton and tobacco from Southern ports had arrived in New York in considerable quantities, consisting chiefly of the cargoes of the prize steamer Magnolia and the schooner Zavalla.

A dispatch dated at Fortress Monroe 29th ult., says that Gen. Burnside had taken possession of Beaufort. No resistance was made, and no property burnt. Authentic reports from the North confirm the escape of the Nashville.

The Herald has a long money article, in which it says that Chase will soon want more treasury notes, and the cry will soon be raised in the North for more currency. The Herald says that the conspirators in the Federal Congress are every day becoming more desperate and violent.

The Lincoln gun mounted carries a ball of 437 pounds, called "Lincoln Pills," to be taken by the Merrimac.

A terrible disaster has occurred at the Pyrotechnic factory in Philadelphia. Some sixty persons were killed and wounded.

The owners of slaves in the District of Columbia were rapidly removing them.

The Chattanoga railroad has been repaired and communication to Louisville restored.

The Hon. Edward H. East has been appointed Secretary of State of Tennessee.

The captured steamer Mongolia arrived at New York on Monday with cotton. The Herald says Virginia will be conquered without much bloodshed. In New York stocks are languishing. Cotton slightly declined. Sales 28 cents. General Curtis, Federal commanding in Arkansas, has issued a special order, anticipating slaves on account of being employed in the rebel service. The Baltimore American of Wednesday says that next month will end all active fighting, and afterwards nothing will remain but to restore order. It is reported that the Federals have taken Union, Tennessee, killing several Confederates and taking a number of prisoners and 250 horses.

A QUEER STORY.—The Washington National Republican of March 15th gives an account of the Confederate batteries as found at Manassas, when that place was evacuated a few weeks ago by Gen. Johnston. It says that out of 54 embrasures for guns, there were found 31 *wooden guns* mounted! that "no real guns had ever been mounted, but only pine logs, charred black, with muzzles delineated with chalk." It says they were put there to scare the Federal forces, and that they *did* scare them. That "an army nearly double that with which Louis Napoleon fought the battle of Solferino, held at bay for nobody can recollect how many weeks by thirty one wooden guns, is something which mankind never saw before and may never see again. Let us of the cotemporary generation rejoice that it has been our pre-eminent fortune to witness it."

Observer.

FROM POUND GAP.—We learn, from good authority, that on Sunday last, Major Thompson, who has command of the five companies from Scott and Lee, who volunteered for the protection of the Gap, had a brisk brush with 8 500 of the enemy, which lasted several hours. After driving the enemy back, Major Thompson learned that the enemy were attempting to flank him at a gap a few miles below the Pound. He immediately removed the most of his force to that point, where a fierce battle ensued, and the enemy were repulsed. Our loss was some killed and eight wounded—the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was supposed to be heavy. The Federals fell back to Pikeville, and Maj. Thompson to Gladesville.

Abingdon Virginian.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.—Wm. Gilmore Simms, the South Carolina Novelist, lost his uninsured dwelling by fire in Charleston, and now his dwelling in the country, with all its contents except the library, has been burnt. He lost $25,000 worth of copywrights, yielding him $1200 to $1800 a year, by the revolution, and he has buried nine out of fourteen children.

Martial law has been declared by the military authorities in Mobile and New Orleans, and a tariff of prices established to protect the government and people from the exorbitant demands of speculators. Sales, except to government, will be made by retail only, and large sales of provisions, of any description, to one person, are prohibited.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 25th we gather the following interesting items:

FROM THE NORTH.—We are assured in well informed quarters that the government has received advices of a very important nature, through a letter addressed to the Secretary of War by a prominent and well-known politician of the North. These dispatches from the enemy's country express the most determined confidence that unless some great disaster to our arms intervenes, the attempt which will be made, about the middle of next month, to put in operation the system of direct taxation at the North, will accomplish, perhaps by gradual steps, the abandonment of the war by the Yankees. The public debt of the North is stated already to be twelve hundred millions of dollars.

FROM JAPAN.—*Accident on the N. C. Railroad.*—On [illegible] day last, when some five miles west of the Company's Shops, one of the cars of the down train broke down, by which we regret to learn Express Messenger, Mr. J. A. Bennett, was killed, and several other persons wounded. We have no particulars, except that the train, besides its ordinary passengers, had on board about 500 troops, and it is a matter of wonder that more lives were not lost.

James H. Jones of Guilford has been committed to jail, charged with killing Wm. Stevenson of that county.

MOBILE, April 4th—On Wednesday last a Yankee force of two thousand landed at Biloxi from three vessels, and cut the telegraph line connecting Mobile with New Orleans. A large fleet of shipping was off Ship Island.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS.—At Charleston the 1st, sugar cured hams sold at 71 cents per lb; linseed oil at $3 10 per gallon; letter [illegible] $13 $14 per ream; white lead 18[illegible] lb; white zinc paint 12½ cents [illegible]tin $65 per box; mackeral [illegible]rel; Manilla rope 39 and 41 cents per lb; hemp rope 20 to 27 cents per lb; Baltimore cotton Duck 45 to 90 cents per yard; corn brooms $13 @ $14 per dozen; kerosene oil $4 12½ @ 5 50 per gallon; Goshen cheese 9½ @ 10 cts. per lb;

THE ATTACK UPON CUMBERLAND GAP.

Although the leading facts in the subjoined letter to the Atlanta Confederacy have already been published, it will still be perused with interest, since it gives in detail what has hitherto been but briefly announced. It is dated Cumberland Gap, March 22:

The siege has begun at Cumberland Gap, and I have heard nothing all day but the booming of cannon and the sharp, quick report of small arms. On the morning of the 20th we started to attack the force, then crossing what is called Big Creek Gap, immediately in the vicinity of Jacksboro', some 30 miles from this place. Our force consisted of the 31 Georgia battalion, Major Rudler commanding; the 5th Georgia, Col. Manning; the 29th North Carolina, Col. Vance, and four pieces Yelser's light battery, with two 12-pounder howitzers of Latrobe's battery attached. A small squadron of cavalry acted in conjunction with this force as advance guard. A portion of the 9th Mississippi regiment, recently from Pensacola, was also acting with us—all under the command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

The second day of our march we passed through one of the most beautiful valleys I ever saw. I never would have supposed that in this barren region nature had lavished out such beautiful meadows and green pastures. The green fields of young wheat, and the luxuriant fresh blue grass, was a feast to our vision that was unexpected. In this valley we could occasionally hear of the enemy, and they were reported at one time to have full possession of Jacksboro', with constant reinforcements averaging from 2,000 to 10,000. If they had 10,000 they certainly would have given us battle, for our small force could hardly have coped with such great odds, and I hear that the citizens of Knoxville are leaving for fear of an attack. About 12 o'clock, General Smith ordered us to march by the *left flank*, which in plain English means to *go back where you came from*, for he said he had positive and reliable information that the enemy had retreated. This march I mention in order that the public may not be misled by the continuous telegraphic reports in the Memphis and Savannah papers to the effect that large forces had crossed the Cumberland Mountains at Wheeler's or Big Creek Gap. The enemy did cross, to be sure; but they have left, and are now attacking us here under the belief that we have sent all the available force below. I told you in a former letter we certainly would be attacked at this point, and that sooner or later it would be the Gibraltar of the Southern Confederacy. Well, they are here, all about us, erecting batteries at every point possible, with several thousand infantry and cavalry.

The siege commenced this morning at about 7 o'clock by the enemy erecting three batteries about 2,000 yards opposite the centre of the Gap, while they attracted attention elsewhere by a fire of sharp-shooters. The fire of their sharp-shooters, posted upon a cliff of rocks opposite our right, was continuous, and distant from us at least 600 yards at the beginning. They were well protected. Their aim was good, and their shots proved the effectiveness of their weapons at this distance. They mortally wounded one man, slightly wounded two of the 5th Georgia, then acting as pickets, and two or three others of other regiments. Latrobe's 3d Maryland battery, discovering the enemy had erected a battery, opened on them, with what effect we cannot tell. With a battery of three 24-pounders, we threw shot and shell into their very midst. Coming too near, and being a fine target, Yelser's battery opened, and this drew the attention of the enemy to the very breastworks behind which was posted the 3d Georgia battalion, with Yelser's battery in the centre. They threw solid shot and shell with great precision, and kept their range well. The result of this fire upon us was the wounding of private R. G. Sparks, of Capt. Kendrick's Company C, of our corps. His hand was very much torn by the shell, and his head slightly bruised.

The firing ceased to-day at 4 o'clock, and the enemy, thinking our batteries silenced, to every appearance prepared to storm the breach, and had their regiments in the valley below ready to move. This was again too tempting a bait for Yelser's battery to refuse, so with their rifled 6 pounder they let fly at them, and the missile, true to its aim, exploded just in their midst, causing a scatteration instanter, and the enemy retired beyond range.

NEWBERN INCIDENTS.

We learned, says the *Christian Sun*, several incidents worth relating, during our trip to Kinston and vicinity last week.

George Perry, a prominent and worthy citizen of Jones county, for helping our retreating soldiers across the Trent, in his flat, and preserving the guns they were compelled to leave behind, was seized by the Federals and threatened to be shot in his own yard. His wife entreated, and he was put in irons and jailed in Newbern. At last accounts, the irons had been removed, but he was still in jail.

John Richardson, Esq., living about six miles from town, on the Washington road, had to call on Gen. Burnside for protection from his own negroes, who had entered his house, declaring that he was no longer their master, and they intended to eat and drink whatever they pleased, and he dare not interfere with them. Burnside sent a guard to protect him.

The Yankees went out to the farm of J. M. F. Harrison, a prominent merchant of Newbern, and destroyed everything they could.—When inquiry was made as to the bitterness manifested towards Mr. H., they said his was a "rebel captain." This was contradicted, but they said his negroes so informed them, and they believed it. Mr. Harrison had commenced recruiting for a company, but had not succeeded, this the negroes had probably learned. Thus it will be seen that should we be overcome, our negroes are to be witnesses examined against us, and they are to inform against us. Old and infirm persons who sought protection at the hands of Gen. Burnside, were protected by a guard. Thus, when Miss Ellis, the matron of the Griffin orphan school, was disturbed by soldiers. Burnside had a guard placed near the premises, and no soldier was permitted to enter.

Among the families who remained in town after its capture, we heard the following: Mr. Coles, Alexander Justice, Lacy Phillips, Z. Slade, Joseph Robinson, Dr. Dissoway, L. Herritage, Prof. Doherty and Dr. Boyd.—Some of them sent away some members of their families. Prof Doherty sent his children to Graham, and he and his wife remained.—The Yankees entered the house of Dr. Robinson, and seeing a watch in his wife's sick room, deliberately took it down and carried it off.

The lowest order of Yankee soldiery, with the negroes, went from house to house, and where the family was found to be absent, they entered and took whatever they desired. All who know anything of the Yankee disposition to steal, and the like disposition of the negroes, (there being a very striking similitude in this respect,) can well imagine the state of things.

THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF MISSISSIPPI.

As there is frequent mention of Eastport, in the military and naval operations on the Tennessee river, a brief description of the place from the Mobile *News*, may not be amiss:

The boundary line between Mississippi and Alabama strikes the Tennessee river at the mouth of Bear Creek about eighteen miles by the course of the river from the Tennessee State line, through which distance the left bank of the river belongs to Mississippi, the right to Alabama. Bear Creek is a bold and beautiful stream, well deserving the name of river, having its sources in the counties of Franklin and Marion in this State. Chickasaw is a small town on the Alabama side at its mouth. Eastport is on the Mississippi side, a few miles below.

The country in the corner of Mississippi bordering on the Tennessee river and Bear creek becomes very broken as one approaches those streams, terminating in a range of gravelly hills, either close to the water or separated from it by a swampy bottom. The latter is the case at Eastport. The town is a small one, the houses being stuck about in nooks and corners along the street, which zigzags down these hills at such a rate that it would not be difficult in many cases to toss a pebble from the window of one house into the chimney of the one below it. At the foot of the bluff there is a straight stretch of the street, (we do not recollect but one street, though there may be more,) for a short distance; occupied by several stores; but one cannot go far without finding himself in a dark, dank, muddy bottom. Through this a miry wagon track led some half a mile or less to the river, which appeared to be about a quarter of a mile wide, and was bounded by a high wooded bluff on the Alabama side. The only object near the river shore was a warehouse, with the marks of the last flood half way up the second story window. Just below the bluffs was a mill of some kind, with an overshot wheel forty or fifty feet in diameter.

It would not be difficult for the enemy to make a landing at Eastport, provided they were not molested from the other side, but after landing they would not be able to effect anything if the bluff was held by a few troops of the right kind. It would be easier to scale a precipice than to climb those piles of loose gravel in the face of any opposition. A stream called Yellow creek enters the Tennessee a short distance below Eastport. Our impression is that it is a sluggish muddy stream. There is a pretty field for strategy in the region between Bear creek, Tennessee river, and the two intersecting railroads, and the streams of that region may yet become as interesting in military history as the Rhine, the Sambro, and the Meuse.

A TWENTY-FOUR SHOOTER.

Dr. J. G. Petterson, of this place, has laid upon our table, a Pistol which he has invented that we regard the *ne plus ultra* of revolvers. It is a twenty-four shooter constructed upon so neat a scale, that we can carry it in our vest pocket with little inconvenience. It has two tiers of tubes with twelve tubes in each tier, and so arranged that all the chambers can be fired without halting, except to depress the barrel, which is done in an instant, preparatory to the discharge of the second circle of chambers. The Doctor has determined to put up a Rifle upon the same plan, which in the hands of our army in the absence of cannon, could serve to conquered! Each soldier might carry 2 or 3 loaded cylinders extra, in his pocket and when one round of 24 shots was fired, he could attach another cylinder in a moment, and continue his firing. We humbly trust that our military authorities will supply our army with these weapons.

The inventor has made application to the Confederate Government for a patent.

Marion (N. C.) Enterprise.

The Fayetteville Observer States that Maj. Wm. Huske has been appointed Cashier of the Branch Bank of the State of Fayetteville, in place of H. C. Lucas, deceased.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition passed down the Raleigh and Gaston road on Monday the 24th. There were from 25,000 to 40,000 stands of arms.

Bells.—We understand that the congregation of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches of Raleigh have all donated their church bells to the government to be melted into cannon.

DIED,

In this place, on Wednesday, GEORGE PARSONS.

In Wilkesboro, N. C., on the morning of the 13th ult., LEANDER B. CARMICHAEL, Esq. He was a brother of Major A. B. Carmichael, who was killed the day following the battle below Newbern. Three grown brothers of this family have died in the last twelve months.

Recently, in this county, GEORGE WALLS.

OBITUARY.

DIED at Oakwood, near Salem, on the 26th of February, SARAH A. BANNER, daughter of C. L. and Mary Banner, aged 24 years. The deceased died in the faith of the Gospel, and gave the most gratifying assurances of her acceptance with God. Beautiful in person, gentle in spirit, refined and polished in manners, cultivated in mind, and beloved in her life, she was yet infinitely more blessed in the comforts of our holy religion.

In October last she was to have been confirmed, with her sister and aunt, but the disease that ended her life, had even then so far done its work as to prevent the consummation of the great desire of her heart to be sealed unto the Lord by this rite of the church. But though the outward ceremony was prevented, yet the spirit of grace descended upon her, and engrafted her soul into the "Body of Christ." She received the Holy Sacrament a few days before she died, at the hands of her brother-in-law, and frequently the pastoral offices of those holy men of heart, the Moravian ministers of this community; and from all which she seemed to derive that spiritual comfort, and to enjoy that blessed communion with God that a child of grace may ever receive through the appointed instrumentalities of our holy christianity. The last words of her life are a precious legacy to her friends and to all the faithful in Christ.

Arousing from a stupor a little while before she breathed her last, she called the family to come near to her bed side; and after thanking God that He did not permit her to die speechless, she then assured them how certain she was of her salvation through Christ, by words, touching, beautiful, impressive, solemn; and then closing her eyes in death she "fell asleep in Jesus." May my last end be like hers!

A FRIEND.

March, 1862.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS just received at the DRUG STORE.

April 11, 1862.

New Regiments.—A number of new regiments will be formed in a short time. The Standard says:

On Monday last, the 43rd regiment was organized at Camp Mangum, by the election of the following officers:—

Col. Junius Daniel of the 14th Reg't. N. C. Vols., Colonel; Thomas S. Kenan, Lt. Colonel; and Walter J. Boggan, Major.

44TH REGIMENT.—We learn that the following field officers have been elected for this regiment, just organized at Camp Mangum, near this place: Geo. B. Singletary, of Pitt, Colonel; Capt. R. C. Cotten of Chatham, Lt. Colonel; Capt. Cromwell, of Edgecombe, Major. These are good selections. This regiment is composed of the following companies: Capt. Norment, Robeson; Capt. Cherry, Pitt; Capt. Cotten, Chatham; Capt. Deberry, Montgomery; Capt. Bingham, Orange; Capt. Anderson, Pitt; Capt. Hargrove, Granville; Capt. Cromwell, Edgecombe; Capt. Lawrence, Franklin; and Capt. Moffit, of Montgomery."

From the State Journal.

MILITARY FORMATION OF REGIMENTS.

The formation of regiments goes briskly on at Camp Mangum, under the successful management of that energetic and efficient officer, Major General James G. Martin. Gen. Martin, we believe, visits the camp every day, directing its affairs in person, and seeing that nothing is omitted which is necessary to promote the health and comfort of the men, and prepare them at the earliest possible moment for efficiency in the field. There are now six full regiments formed and in camp. The following have been formed within a few days:

The 45th Regiment, composed as follows:

A.	Captain May,	of	Rockingham,
B.	" Shober,	"	Guilford,
C.	" Morehead,	"	"
D.	" Scales,	"	Rockingham,
E.	" Boyd,	"	"
F.	" Winston,	"	"
G.	" Dillard,	"	"
H.	" Courts,	"	"
I.	" Smith,	"	Caswell,
K.	" Hines,	"	Guilford,

46TH REGIMENT.

A.	Captain Norment,	of	Robeson,
B.	" Saunders,	"	Rowan,
C.	" Jenkins,	"	Warren,
D.	" Stewart,	"	Richmond,
E.	" Heflin,	"	Granville,
F.	" McAllister,	"	Randolph,
G.	" Carr,	"	"
H.	" McNeill,	"	Moore,
I.	" Holmes,	"	Sampson,
K.	" Bost,	"	Catawba,

The 46th regiment elected their field officers on last Friday, as follows:

Col. E. D. Hall, of Wilmington; Lt. Colonel Wm. A. Jenkins, of Warren; Major Rush J. Mitchell, of Granville.

47TH REGIMENT.

A.	Captain Curdup,	of	Wake,
B.	" Lankford,	"	Franklin,
C.	" Hall,	"	Wake,
D.	" Bryant,	"	Nash,
E.	" Norwood,	"	Wake,
F.	" Harrison,	"	Nash,
G.	" Davis,	"	Franklin,
H.	" Haughton,	"	Wake,
I.	" Brown,	"	Wake,
K.	" Faucett,	"	Alamance.

List of companies composing the 48th Regiment of N. C. Troops:

A.	Captain	F. L. Wiatt,	Union County
B.	"	A. A. Hill,	Davidson "
C.	"	A. M. Walker,	Iredell, "
D.	"	B. R. Huske,	Chatham "
E.	"	J. W. Walden,	Union "
F.	"	S. H. Walkup,	Union "
G.	"	Wm. H. Jones,	Chatham "
H.	"	John Michael,	Davidson "
I.	"	E. C. Alexander,	Union, "
K.	"	J. W. Atwood,	Forsyth "

The election for Field Officers of the 47th and 48th will take place to-day.

BETHEL, 11TH REGIMENT.

Colonel, C. Leventhrope, of Rutherford.

Lieut Colonel, Wm. A. Owens, of Mecklenburg.

Major, Wm. A. Elisson, of Iredell.

A.	Captain Ross,	of	Mecklenburg,
B.	" Armfield,	"	Burke,
C.	" Brown,	"	Burke,
D.	" Nichols,	"	Mecklenburg,
E.	" Small,	"	Chowan,
F.	" Bird,	"	Bertie,
G.	" Jennings,	"	Orange,
H.	" Grier,	"	Mecklenburg,
I.	" Haynes,	"	Lincoln,
K.	" Young,	"	Buncombe,

The 46th elected their field officers on Thursday, as follows:

Colonel, Junius Daniel.

Lieut. Colonel, J. H. Morehead, Capt. Co. E, 2nd Regiment.

Major, Andrew J. Boyd, Capt. Co. L, 21st Regiment.

The field officers of the other regiments have not been elected. Two Companies, Capt. S. Snow's of Halifax, and Capt. W. Alston's, of Warren, left Raleigh yesterday, *en route* to join the 12th Regiment Col. Sol. Williams, in Virginia, to supply the place of Captains Kenan and Norment's Companies, whose terms had expired; but who have again been re organized, and now form a part of the 43d.

Besides the regiments already formed and receiving constant instruction, there are companies enough to form two or three more regiments, and the cry is still they come. North Carolina will send her full quota to the field, and have a home reserve that will astonish her sister States.

The Iredell Express says: "People residing on the seacoast who own slaves and likely to be invaded by the Yankees, should send their negroes to the interior to be distributed among the farmers whose sons are gone to defend the country. This in a degree would supply help to make the crops, that otherwise must prove short. The negroes would be well-fed, clothed, and something in the way of wages paid for them. By this arrangement the negroes would become producers instead of idle consumers, and perhaps saved to their owners. Five hundred or more of them could find good homes in Iredell and adjacent counties, and they should be sent up immediately, before the crops are pitched."

A Gun Boat for the Cape Fear.—The Wilmington Journal having proposed the building of a Gun Boat for the protection of Wilmington, $861 have been contributed by officers and privates in Capt. Cornellson's Company. The Journal says the proposition is cordially and effectively responded to.

From the Raleigh Standard.

TO THE WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Already have the women of Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama, collected a fund to build gunboats for the defence of their respective States, and the interests of the Confederacy. In our struggle for liberty, our State has been behind hand in nothing, nor can I think she means to be, in any project whereby her zeal and honor can be vindicated. I call then upon our patriotic women to co-operate in contributing a sufficient sum for a gunboat to be called "The Old North State," and I venture to submit for their approval a plan for obtaining the necessary fund.

It is this; to ask some one or more persons in every town in the State, to accept the post of Collector, and to extend the subscription list so high and low, *rich and poor*, as that every woman and child within our borders may have the opportunity to aid in maintaining the cause of the Confederacy, and the honor of the good Old North State.

Mrs. John W. Ellis will take the western portion of North Carolina, and in the Middle and Eastern portions, I trust that I may meet with the same cordial response from those with whom I have yet to communicate, that has already been returned by those who have consented to act as Collectors.

Any person not within reach of a Collector, and desiring to give to this object, can do so by forwarding her subscription to Gen. James G. Martin, Raleigh, N. C., who has kindly agreed to receive the contributions.

SALLYR. COLLINS.

Raleigh, N. C., April 4, 1862.

☞ All the papers in the State are requested to give this as extensive a circulation as possible.

STILL MORE ABOUT MORGAN.

The late attempt of Capt. John Morgan to capture a Federal General has been heard of at the North, and the Louisville Journal makes the following allusion to the circumstance:

"It is said that an attempt was made near Lebanon, Tennessee, a few days ago, by Morgan's cavalry to capture Gen. Buell and two or three members of his staff. The story goes that General Buell was on horseback, and as he approached a toll-gate the keeper warned him of the close proximity of the rebel cavalry. Subsequently the cavalry approached the gate, after General Buell and his staff had retired, charged the keeper of the gate with disclosing their plans to Gen. Buell, and then killed him."

To this the Atlanta Confederacy adds:

We are in possession of information that the Yankee General was invited by a Union man, some distance from Nashville, to come out and dine with him; that Morgan, by a contrivance of his own, which nobody else could have concocted, was made acquainted with the fact of the invitation being extended, and of his acceptance, and was, with his men, posted at a point where he would have bagged him and his staff but for the gate-keeper, who knew Morgan, and proved to be a traitor to his country. The swift judgment visited upon him by Morgan for his treason was a righteous one.

Morgan is a trump. He has a way of finding out things which no one but himself, or one equally fertile in resources and schemes, could invent. He knows all the movements of the Yankee Generals—where they sleep at night, and where they intend to go the next day. We doubt if the world contains his superior in this line. He is certainly the Marion of this war. We fear he will be made a General of some of these days, and thereby his usefulness be put to an end.

CAPT. MORGAN—WHAT THE YANKEES SAY OF HIM.

The Nashville correspondent of the N. Y. "Times," in speaking of Capt. Morgan, who has won for himself the pround *soubriquet* of the "Marion of the present war," says:

"You remember his bold attack upon our lines on Saturday, the 8th of March, in Mitchell's division, and again on Sunday morning, at daylight, upon McCook's camp, on the Franklin pike. The very same Sunday, this Morgan, disguised as a countryman, and dressed in butter-nut colored clothes, obtained a pass from Gen. Mitchell, who did not know him, and had the audacity to dine at the City Hotel in company with our own officers, making good his escape with perfect nonchalance. He came very near capturing Gen Nelson one day last week. The plot was discovered in time to be frustrated, but not to catch the rogue. He has since captured the railroad train running between Louisville and Nashville at Gallatin, taking thirty bridge builders prisoners, but releasing them, as he seeks higher game. He has boasted that he will catch one of our Generals as an offset to Buckner, he being Buckner's especial favorite. He has offered a reward of $1000 to any citizen or officer who will catch him and his steed, and, strange to say, disguised, has made these bets openly before our officers, who at the time did not know him. Such is Col. John Morgan, the famous rebel scout, who, though he deserves hanging, yet wins admiring opinions from enemies as well as friends for his daring.

THE BIBLE CONVENTION.

This body adjourned on the 21st ult., after adopting a constitution and electing permanent officers. The Society is called "The Bible Society of the Confederate States of America." Augusta, Ga., is fixed for the present as the location of the Society's business. Annual members pay $5 a year, Life members $80 at any one time; Life Directors $150; Patrons $1000.

The officers were elected by ballot, as follows:

Judge J. H. Lumpkin, President.

Managers—Rev. S. S. Davis, Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson, Wm. A. Walton, E. M. Thew, Dr. I. P. Garvin, Dr. E. H. Myers, W. C. Derry, Dr. A. F. Mann, Rev. A. J. Huntingdon, David D. R. Wright, Rev. W. I. Hard, D. R. Plumb, Dr. L. D. Ford, Dr. J. Milligan, Rev. Wm. Clark, W. P. Carmichael, E. L. Kenisa, John A. Inglis, W. L. Michael, Colonel J. M. Chambers, Wm. R. A. Baker, W. C. Means, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Jas. E Broome.

Vice Presidents—Daniel Ravenel, South Carolina; Rev. D. Willis, Georgia; E. A. Holt, Alabama; Rev. Joseph Anderson, Florida; Rev. Mr. Courtenay, Virginia; Hon. Nathan Green, Tennessee; Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, North Carolina.

The next Meeting of the Society will be held at Augusta, on the fourth Wednesday in April 1863.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 24, 1862.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE YANKEE FINANCES.

The world may well stand amazed at the stupendous extent of the debt contracted by the Yankees in the vain effort to subjugate the South. Nothing to compare with it was ever before known. One year of the war has swelled the public debt of the United States from some seventy-five millions to seven hundred and fifty millions. The Philadelphia Ledger of the 7th ult quotes Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee as fixing it at that sum at the expiration of the financial year in June next. The Ledger and Fessenden are among the most malignant of our enemies, and it is believed that in putting the debt at 750 millions they have stopped far short of the truth.

The annual interest is already more than $45,000,000. The ordinary expenses of the government will be about $70,000,000 more: and Mr Fessenden counts up other charges, apart from the war, which will require in all not less than 165,000,000 a year, to be met by taxation direct and indirect. Such is the fact staring the Yankees in the face as things now exist. But suppose another year of war, and another $750,000,000 added to the debt. As to this the Ledger presents the following views, gloomy enough for Lincolndom, but just in the same degree encouraging for us. It shows that they *cannot* carry on such a war much longer; and that we have only to stand our ground manfully to break down our enemies—break them down financially as they are already morally. It is remarkable that the tax bill is not yet passed, though urged with great [illegible] by Wall street, which wants [illegible] The Yankee Congress is evidently afraid to pass it, for they have reason to believe that the people will not submit to it. They will be ruined with it, and ruined without it.

The following are the closing remarks of the Ledger:

"If we take into account the losses to be entailed by the issue of Government paper money, and the increased cost of everything that Government has to buy, this sum ($165,000,000) will be much larger. A steady depreciation of currency, which is very sure to attend its increase, can scarcely fail to send coin out of the country—and the greater the depreciation the more rapidly it will go. The most formidable problem for our rulers to deal with is, how to raise $165,000,000 per annum. Borrowing has its limit, and is reached sooner by a resort to "kiting" than in any other way. When it is proposed to raise $165,000,000 by taxation in one form and another, we know just where we stand. One hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars are a concrete substance (provided they be not paper dollars,) which may be handled by the four rules of arithmetic, distributed by the census tables, and apportioned to States, counties and individuals. The sum to be raised and paid into the U. S. Treasury by New York every year will be $21,344,420; by Pennsylvania, $15,985,085; by Ohio $12,867,791; by Indiana $7,430,175; by Illinois $9,414,641; and the other States in the same cheerful ratio. These are enormous sums and by no process that can be devised, can they be collected without being *felt*. In some quarters the attempt to collect it will fall little short of confiscation. New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey may go through such a tax with the breath of life remaining in them, but it is doubtful whether there is another State, loyal or disloyal, that can go half way through.

"An intelligent correspondent, speaking for the great West, says: "I know that when a U. S. land tax is added to the State and County taxes in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri, the tax gatherer will in a vast number of cases, have to take the land itself, and I believe that a similar result will follow in many parts of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. And yet, the land tax is a small part of the proposed revenue bill."

This same correspondent of the Ledger, and the Ledger itself, then hints at the confiscation of rebel property in the South to pay the taxes for the insolvent States of the North. We shall deserve to have it so if we allow them to subjugate us. But it cannot be. The Yankees may as well make provision for their own debts. The South will not submit either to be conquered or plundered in trade as heretofore.

The following paragraph on the probable duration of the war, from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 1st March, derives importance from the high character of that influential commercial journal:—

"The struggle is about to begin in earnest and must terminate between March and May. We enter this day on three months, and the next few weeks will be the most important in the history of the United States that have occurred since the States wrested their independence from the grasp of George the Third. Washington's great experiment, which has worked such extraordinary results during the last three quarters of a century, will have to pass, in the next *ninety days*, through the severest ordeal to which it has ever been subjected. If the North cannot subjugate the South in this brief time, *which is very unlikely, it is almost morally certain that the European Powers will step in and propose terms, and in mercy to all parties—to the famishing operatives of England and France, as well as to the combatants themselves, the act will be real humanity.*"

BELLS FOR CANNON.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Confederate States at Richmond, has made a call upon the Churches and those having bells which can be spared, to send them in as soon as possible to be converted into artillery for the war. Artillery metal is much needed. The most important place to have a Church *bell* we have always thought, was *in the pulpit*. Those on steeples can well be spared.

Bells in this State donated to the government for that purpose can be forwarded as follows:

Richmond Arsenal, Va., Capt. R. C. Baldwin.

Fayetteville Arsenal, Fayetteville, N. C., Capt. J. C. Booth.

Charleston Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., Capt. F. L. Childs.

All expenses of freight, &c., will be borne by the government, but congregations or persons donating bells are requested to send a written statement to the "Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance," at Richmond, for record in the War Department, with a description of the bell and its weight, by whom donated and where sent.—*Standard.*

The citizens of Raleigh in public meeting assembled on Monday night, by a most overwhelming majority defeated the proposition to petition President Davis to place this city under martial law.—*Register.*

☞ The following circular has been received, with request to notice.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Ladies of North Carolina:

Our sisters of Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, have set us a noble example, by largely subscribing for the building of Gun-Boats. Shall we, the Ladies of North Carolina, remain insensible to the dangers of our beloved State. Already the enemy has invaded our coast. Our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons are withstanding them to the death. Let us at once arise and pour in our freewill offerings. As military authorities have expressed an opinion that under the circumstances, Gun-boats in our waters cannot be very efficient, and that ARTILLERY would most effectually contribute to the defence of our State, let our contributions be for that purpose. Shall there be any hesitation? All that is most precious to us in this world is now endangered. Unanimity and promptitude can do much. Let the Ladies of each county open a subscription list and send forward the amount at the earliest moment to the Cashier of the nearest Branch of the Cape Fear Bank.

Gen. Lovell has undertaken to regulate the price of provisions, groceries, &c., at New Orleans to prevent extortion. Gen. Winder undertakes the same thing in Richmond. It is much needed every where about this time, if they can put articles low enough for poor people to live.

GEN. GATLIN.

The Gold-boro' Tribune says that General Gatlin was relieved of his command at his own request on account of ill health. The Tribune further states that he has become the object of vituperation and unmitigated falsehood without cause, and that the press should abstain from remarks of a slanderous character upon a much injured man. We are glad that the Tribune thus vindicates Gen. Gatlin. Our own private information received within a few days, fully justifies the Tribune in its remarks.—*Standard.*

TAX NOTICE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The information for the citizens of Forsyth which I promised last week, I now furnish you:

The tax list which is to be given in next month is the regular State and County tax to be paid to the Sheriff in July next. Owing to various alterations and new ordinances, the list of taxes given in last July is of no avail. This list is intended to cover that and extends to the first of April 1862. Therefore, all Interests and Dividends received or due between the 1st of July 1860 and 1st of April 1862 will have to be listed.—Household and kitchen furniture amounting to $200 or under is exempted. Those having less than $100 cash on hand on the 1st of April, 1862, need not list the amount; but all having more than $100 must give in the whole amount. Mechanics tools, Books, Wearing apparel, Arms for muster and farming utensils of all kinds are exempt. Horses, Mules and Cattle in use on farms and not for sale, are also exempted, but all other property, notes, accounts, &c., are to be given in.

The assessors will please return their lists to me on the 3rd day of May (instead of the 2nd as ordered in the act,) as on that day all the assessors are to meet, as a Board of Valuation, before which all complaints are to be heard, if any persons feel agrieved by our valuation.

Printed lists will be furnished to each assessor, from whom all tax payers are to obtain them, and fill them out correctly for themselves. Each tract of land (that does not join each other) and the valuation thereof is to be listed seperately; and each Town Lot is to be listed seperately, and the number thereof on the Town plot to be given.

As I will have but a short time to make out the tax list for the Sheriff, I respectfully request tax payers and assessors not to attach any cents to the end of their valuation, and to have a 0 or an even number at the end of all the items, if possible.

C. L. BANNER, *Clerk.*

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of every person liable to pay tax, residing in any district, or having property therein liable to taxation, at the times and places appointed by the assessor, to furnish to the assessor a written list of his taxables, (excepting real estate, which the assessor shall ascertain and abstract from the last valuation of real estate and the tax lists filed in the office of the clerks of the county courts, for the year 1861,) setting forth the number and value of his slaves, horses, mares, mules, jennets, jacks and neat cattle, (except such as are for use or consumption on the farms,) provided, that such exception shall not include slaves; his household and kitchen furniture, except such as are specifically taxed, (over and above the value of two hundred dollars,) the number and value of his ships, boats and other water craft of the value of one hundred dollars or upwards; and in listing the amount of debt due to him from solvent parties and his cash on hand, he shall be allowed to deduce debts owing by him as principal, and also as surety, where the principal is insolvent, listing only the balance after making such deduction, and such listing and valuation shall have reference to the property owned and the subjects of taxation held by the tax-payer and its value on the first day of April in which said listing is to be done; and he shall also set forth all other articles of property or subjects of taxation which he is bound to list, with his estimate of the value of such portions thereof as is taxed ad valorem, and the assessor shall administer to the person furnishing said list, the following oath, "You solemnly swear that the list by you furnished, contains a full statement of all the property and subjects of taxation which you are bound to list, either in your own right or in right of any other person, and that the property valued, is not worth more, in cash, than the valuations annexed, to the best of your knowledge and belief."

SEC. 13. If any person liable to pay tax, shall fail or refuse to give such list of his taxable property on oath, or if the assessor shall have reason to believe that such person has not rendered a true account of his taxables, or has fixed a valuation less than the true cash value thereof, he shall assess such person such an amount as he shall have reason to believe correct, according to the best information he can procure; and the assessor is hereby authorized to address written interrogatories to the person listing or any other person, for the purpose of obtaining such information, and to require written answers thereto upon oath, which oath the assessor is hereby authorized to administer; and if any person being so interrogated, shall refuse to answer such interrogatories, he shall be liable to pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action in the name of the State, to the use of the county, and it shall be the duty of the assessor to report such delinquency to the county solicitor who shall bring suit for said penalty.

Many churches are giving their bells, and one, the 2d Baptist Church of Richmond, has subscribed money enough to purchase other metal sufficient to form a full battery, to be called "The Second Baptist Church Battery." A member of the church, a founder, has agreed to cast them without charge. That is the right spirit.

The several churches at Sumpter S. C., have given bells weighing upwards of 1500 lbs. Those at Marietta, Geo., bells weighing 1632 lbs.

PRINTER'S INK

MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL & CO.,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to the best northern make.

BOOK INK at 50 cents to $4 per lb., in cans of 1 to 10 pounds.

NEWS INK, (fine) at 30 cents per lb., for all orders of 100 pounds and upwards.

NEWS INK (very fine) at 40 cents per lb., in kegs of 25 and 50 pounds.

COLORED INKS at $1 to $8 per lb., in half pound and pound cans.

Every paper inserting this advertisement for one month and sending us a copy of their paper, will receive pay for the same upon purchasing three times the amount of their bill from us.

B. A. R. & CO.,

April 11, 1862. 50–1m

TAX NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed Assessor for Salem District, to take the list and assess the property, subject to State and County Tax, to be listed in April and paid in July, I hereby give notice that I have printed blanks ready which tax-payers can obtain and fill out themselves.

As the value of Property, amount of Cash on hand, Interest due, Accounts, &c.; are all to be calculated to April 1st, I give this notice thus early to give time to prepare the lists required.

I will attend in the Commissioners' Hall in Salem on SATURDAY THE 12th AND SATURDAY THE 19th OF APRIL, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, to receive the lists.

For further particulars see extracts of the act published in this paper.

E. A. VOGLER, *Assessor.*

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1862. 48—3t.

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. }
RALEIGH, March 22nd, 1862. }

General Order, }
No. 5. }

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorised by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into regiments by the State. the Commissioned officers will elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it.) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK, [48–4t

J. G. MARTIN. Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862. }

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48–1m.

To the People of North Carolina.

AT the Request of President Davis, I have undertaken to collect all the arms now in the hands of private citizens of our State. For that purpose I have been invested with authority to borrow, purchase, or if necessary, to impress them. I am satisfied it will never be necessary to resort to the use of the last named power. Patriots of North Carolina, our soil is invaded, and though we have men enough to repel the invaders, our men are useless unless they have arms. Upwards of 20,000 stand of arms are now lying useless in our houses, these arms should be collected and placed in the hands of our noble defenders. None but a craven or disloyal citizen will refuse to comply with this requisition. I will immediately appoint suitable agents to go through every county in the State empowered to borrow, purchase, or if necessary, impress arms; but in the meantime let me entreat all true patriots to send in all their muskets, rifles, and double-barrel shot guns (good, bad, or indifferent,) to the Sheriffs of the different counties, whom I do hereby authorise to receive and pay for them agreeably to the attached schedule of prices, and draw on me for the amount necessary.

For good rifles, and muskets, $13 and $20 each, according to value; good double-barrel shot guns from $18 to $38, according to value; other arms and parts of arms according to valuation.

I have also been requested to purchase old scrap iron, whether cast or wrought, and of all weights, for which I will pay for the former 1½ cents per pound; for the latter, 4 cents.

April 4, 1862. [49–3t] W. S. ASHE.

All the papers in the State copy three times & send bills to Maj. W. S. Ashe, Richmond, Va.

CAVALRY!

I AM AUTHORIZED TO ENLIST AND muster into service, **Companies of Cavalry** for the war, to be formed into a battalion. Officers raising companies are invited to communicate with me.

PETER W. HAIRSTON,
Fulton, Davie County, N. C.

March 14—3w:pd.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest CASH price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem Jan. 17, 1862. 38-tf.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Dr. John Lewis Johnson,

A MEMBER OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAVING located in Winston, N. C., tenders to the public his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS.

Having been in the practice of medicine in Virginia and this State, for the last 10 or 12 years, he hopes by diligent attention to his profession, to merit and obtain a liberal share of public patronage. A good supply of medicines and concentrated chemical Extracts on hand. Especial attention given to the treatment of every variety of chronic diseases, &c.

☞ Residence, the Miller House, Winston March 16, 1862.

Thrashing Machine for Sale.

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6tf.

Executive Department N. Carolina,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia) }
Raleigh, March 20, 1862. }

Special Order }
No. 104. }

AN ELECTION for Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the 71st Regiment N. C. Militia, will be held at the usual place of assembling the Regiment, on the 12th day of April, 1862. The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the 17th section, new Militia Law.

By order of Governor Clark,

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Col. J. MASTEN, Winston, N. C.

In obedience to the above order, the Commissioned officers of the 71st Regiment, will meet at the Court-house in Winston, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the 12th of April, 1862, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major of said Regiment. By order of

J. MASTEN, Col. Commanding.

March, 27, 1862.

Executive Department N. Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia) }
Raleigh, March 20, 1862. }

Special Order, }
No. 105. }

AN ELECTION for Field Officers of 121st Regiment, N. C. Militia, will be held at the usual place of assembling the Regiment, on the 12th day of April, 1862. The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the 17th section new Militia law.

By order of Gov. Clark,

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Col. J. MASTEN, Winston, N. C.

In obedience to the foregoing order the Commissioned Officers of the 121st Regiment (new Reg't.) will meet at the Court-house in Winston, at 1 o'clock on the 12th of April next, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major of said Regiment, and to fully organize the same. By order of

J. MASTEN, Col, Commanding.

March, 27, 1862.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY:"

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial.

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now—it will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insidious ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men." It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men," and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be Supplied. ☜

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,		do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B. For the present, address the publishers at Grenada, Mississippi.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—				
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varni ever brought the market. consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862

Mrs. Virginia Atkinson,	Fleete Longworth,
	Lewis Mize,
J. B. Barrow,	James F. Mendenhall,
Mrs. Emily Boles,	Wiley Nifong,
J. F. Delap,	Mrs. Nancy Samuels,
Catharine Dunkins,	T. B. Stimpson. 2
Mrs. Susan K. Floyd,	Miss Victoria Teague
" Nancy Fisher,	Thos. R. Tate,
H. H. Haizlip,	C. A. Transue,
Miss Levenia Hines,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
J. C. Holder,	" Mihala Willard.
Mr Joyner (pumpmaker)	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Keep Your Feet Dry.

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!

A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50–tf.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31–tf

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

One Copy—per year,		$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,		5 00
Six copies,	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies, do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear.

Address HUTTON & FRELIGH, Memphis, Tenn.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. REGE.

Salem, Sept. 1861. 22–3m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	149	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	98	1664	10306
Chatham	12,655	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
[illegible]	11,141	29	4177	15347
[illegible]	5,241	6	281	5528
[illegible]	10,548	193	4916	15657
[illegible]	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	393	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14190
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	2-5	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number,

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number,

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce [illegible] beyond the first 1½ ounces.

[illegible] Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

[illegible] postage to be paid quarterly in [illegible] the office of the subscribers.

On Tranceint Printed Matter.

[illegible]y other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen,
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, —— L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chamblis, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily except Monday, by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Monday, by 7 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 [illegible]

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7 [illegible]

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